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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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PRESENCE OF FRG'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY GROWING IN LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by Roberto Mardaraz: "The Social Democratic Party Seeks Consensus of the Strong Parties in Latin America"]

[Text] If we observe the establishment of the political forces in certain key areas of South America, we shall notice the proliferation of a phenomenon which, although not recent, is having a marked influence at present. We are referring to the extraordinary presence of European Social Democracy in the political spectra on this side of the continent.

In Venezuela, the Social Christians comprise the government, while the Democratic Socialists are the opposition, constituting a political entity which encompasses the country. For a few years at least, whatever be the changes which take place in the oil-producing nation, one of the two movements related to European Social Democracy will control the destiny of this territory, a genuine continental subpower.

In Brazil, the followers of Lionel Brizola's Labor Party have overt ties with the German Social Democratic labor confederation. This does not appear to preclude the possibility of Brazilian affiliation with the international entity that has its headquarters in the FRG, because there are friendly contacts with other party forces, ranging from the labor-oriented left wing to some moderate centrist sectors. For the present, we can be certain that the Social Democrats will be one of the protagonists in Brazil's future.

In Chile, the different options attempted by the government have not brought results among civilians that would lead to a natural succession to the military process. There is every indication that the latter will continue until its potential is exhausted. And, at present, the time may have come for the Social Christians, who have a competent spokesman in the Christian Democratic Party, to appear as the only possible alternative to the regime when the opening becomes an inevitable occurrence.

In Peru, the party currently in power is having a honeymoon with European Social Democracy, and its government is attempting to distinguish itself clearly from other types of power reflected in the area.

In Argentina, two forces that are fundamental from a quantitative standpoint (Peronism and Radicalism) have been unwilling to become affiliated with international entities, something that has left Social Democracy without powerful spokesmen. However, there is every indication that the future years of return to political activity and the resumption of the complete operation of institutions will witness intentions that are already under way: The European Social Democrats appear pleased to note the formation of one or two powerful national movements which would initiate for our country an international affiliation on the part of one or more political organizations.

This itinerary of the Social Democratic presence of South America does not end here, but with the references that have been made, one would have reason to admit that Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Chile, of themselves, may be a backbone for the subcontinent.

What is the significance of the advent of this new political phenomenon in a sector which (with but few exceptions) is familiar only with the international experience of the Marxist and leftist parties, or the outright influence of the powerful force of the imperialist countries?

First of all, it means that the ways of readjusting the international features of policy will be changing. In a part of the globe that has been strongly influenced by variants of the "big stick" and "good neighbor," the reality of the subtle balances sustaining the great Western power, the United States, does not allow it to decide at will on the destiny of nations, not even the smallest and weakest ones.

Moral Influence

With the policy of the club and the storming of the Marines bringing restoration abandoned because of the historical diminishment of the North American role, the United States has in recent years attempted to devise a moral influence, as in the widely publicized case of human rights. But this has not created a valid alternative that would be useful at the present time. The United States has not succeeded in adapting its imperialist influence to less crude and devastating types of relations than those of the past, but at the same time more effective ones than that attempted by President Carter.

Thus, between intervention and the club, and plaintive advice, there is an area of action which appears to tempt the international Social Democrats: democratic governments backed by strong parties or movements, and temporary coincidence with South American national interests, as opposed to the traditional North American exercise of spheres of influence.

The explanation for these facts is related to the overall progress that has taken place in the FRG, associated with these data and their corresponding inferences: a. economic expansion; b. exporting of its political methods; c. exporting of a new economic relationship with South America; d. creation of an alternative as independent as possible from the two superpowers, the U.S. and USSR.

The German economy is experiencing a flourishing period, particularly if we compare its status with the crisis besetting the majority of capitalist countries (see inset).

The projection of its economy into areas that have not been intensively exploited (such as South America) is merely a result of what has been noted.

The exporting of its political methods is related directly to the types of relationship between powers which must be created between Europe and South America, the possible effect on similar and friendly political forces and governments, and even the creation of a new socioeconomic dimension for each country in this part of the world, which would make possible the acceptance of its markets, and the assimilation of its technology, and would have areas in common for the understanding that flourishes in cultural proximity.

And, most particularly, it is related to its firm position in the center of Europe, retaining a high degree of maneuvering power in dealings with the United States and the Soviet Union, and devising a reasonably independent policy that does not depend on the interrelationship between the superpowers.

'The Interest of the Individual'

Six years ago, Raymond Aron commented in L'EXPRESS: "I really think that Europeans are as dissatisfied when there is a great deal of tension as they are when there is too much agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. This is not so surprising: The secondary ally of a great power feels deprived of freedom of action and efficacy when the tension is such that it is forced to take refuge under the wing of its protector. But it also feels deprived of that freedom and efficacy when the tension disappears to the point where its protector can deal with the adversary without seeking the opinion of the secondary ally. I would call this a classic Machiavellian analysis."

This is the situation which Europe, through its visible mentor, the FRG, is trying to reverse. And it appears to be taking big steps in that direction, aided by the international situation, the oil crisis and the appearance of related phenomena such as China, Poland, the Third World, Cuba and certain Latin American countries, which have weakened the superpowers' operational opportunities.

To prove this, we have the recent example of the "Venice summit," which in the opinion of nearly all analysis seemed like "a mission to rescue Carter and the United States rather than a conversation by a superpower with its allies."

In conjunction with these global trends now confirmed by objective data, there has been added, for reasons which are different but similar with respect to instrument, Pope John Paul II, as a prestigious factor advocating the need for European openness toward Latin America.

Quite recently, upon receiving a delegation of 120 officials from the Organization of American States (OAS) and the European Economic Community (EEC), gathered in Rome to hold a series of meetings on European cooperation in Latin America, he spoke in favor of such cooperation, stressing the progress that it could mean for the backward sectors of the Latin American economies, a beneficial integration which would have as its focal point "the interest of the individual, and the criterion of the individual."

From now on, in order to understand the South American reality, we shall have to carefully monitor the movements of the Social Democrats on the continent. That presence, which is demanding an unprecedented role, may be the explanation for many of the changes aimed at a new type of political relationship, and an actual bipolarity in the orientation of Western affairs for this part of the world.

Brilliant Leaders and a Heavy Flow of Hard Currency Are Its Launching Pad

Any exporting of ideologies or political systems has as its counterpart a socioeconomic aspect which is tailored to fit the dimensions of the ideas.

But, in addition, any exporting of this type must be backed by an economic strength that will make it possible to devise a plan with concrete features, and that will change local situations, set up the propaganda apparatus and nurture the superstructure of the combined interests.

In the non-Marxist world, the FRG seems to have assumed a privileged status in that regard, with a launching platform that has an efficient political apparatus, brilliant leaders and a heavy flow of hard currency, to make the task possible.

The German stability seems indisputable: Despite the increased prices of crude, the FRG displays, like a "rara avis," a large surplus in its trading of goods, a remarkable situation if we note that other powers, such as the United States, Japan, France and Great Britain, show sizable deficits in the same respect.

Moreover, the size of the investment earmarked for hydrocarbons has not caused a major imbalance in the priorities for imports, in contrast to the forced readjustment that other powerful countries have had to make in the area of their purchases abroad, deleting many items on behalf of the increasingly larger space occupied by the amount of dollars allocated for oil.

The FRG's inflation rate is approximately half that of France, and a third that of Italy. While consumer prices have climbed nearly 15 percent in the United States, the Germans, still not satisfied with their results, can offer a more reassuring rate of increase: only 6 percent.

The efforts of the German Social Democrats to intensify their points of contact with South America are, generally speaking, comprised of the movement

that occurred in 1977, with the establishment of the so-called North-South Commission, a result of a study made by 19 prominent personages who worked for over 2 years preparing a document in which they suggested that the industrialized countries of the Northern Hemisphere change their treatment of the poor countries in the Southern Hemisphere completely.

What is also termed the "Brandt report" proposes, in 360 concise pages, a massive increase in the government assistance (1 percent of their gross national product) to the growing countries, an international agreement that would insure an energy supply, a program to supply food to the needy countries, the liberation of international trade and a kind of tax benefiting the Third World nations, which would be levied primarily on the sale of weaponry.

The Brandt Report

The director of this movement, leader of the German Social Democratic Party (SDP) which is currently in power, answers to the name of Ernst Karl Frahm, although he is known worldwide as Billy Brandt, a change required during the period in which he was a refugee in Norway, hunted by the Nazis because of his membership in the German Socialist Party. The German with the greatest political influence at present asserts the European identity over the interests of the superpowers, and takes note of the signs of relative independence on both sides of the line separating the West from the Marxist countries: "What must now be cited as fortunately real is the European Economic Community, and also the fact that, in 1980, for the first time since World War II, East and West European countries are showing a deep concern for preventing the continent from becoming a critical area. This applies to both Paris and Warsaw, to Bonn and East Berlin, and to Rome or Budapest."

The message in the Brandt report and the conclusions of the North-South Commission are the first substantial expressions of dissemination on which the German Social Democrats have been working in South America.

During May of this year, a meeting was held in Colombia to analyze the "Brandt report," evoking the presence of many prominent personages from Latin America and Europe. A few days ago, the event was repeated in Brazil, in the locality of Canela, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The purpose of these seminars is to achieve valuable contacts, to become fully familiar with the local situations, to make alliances and to examine the prospects mutually with Latin American friends.

Another incident, which has not been widely publicized up until now, indicates continuity in the offensive: In October, a delegation from the German Social Democratic Party will visit South America, and the agendas for the first point of contact, Brazil, are being prepared right now. Rapid correspondence, hard-working embassies, and mutual friends in party leadership or among the waiting public are devoting much of their time to an evaluation of the South American reality through Social Democratic affiliation.

2909

CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA

U.S. POSITION ON BOLIVIAN DRUG ISSUE CRITICIZED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Charges Without Official Corroboration"]

[Text] The attitude of the United States toward the de facto government installed in Bolivia has developed some twists which make the explanation of its original political motivation unsatisfactory.

It is very understandable that the Carter government, embarked upon an indiscriminate crusade for democracy, should nurture the hope of achieving a significant landmark in Bolivia in the reestablishment of institutions in South America. In reality, the Bolivian landmark should be chronologically the first, prior to those in Ecuador and Peru, but the vicissitudes in the process have postponed it since the frustrated elections in 1978. Not only did the elections go uncompleted by the successive convocations in 1979 and 1980, but there was not even any continuity of line in the development toward full institutional government, because the coups d'etat involving Pereda and Padilla, in 1978, and Natusch Busch in 1979, intervened, with advances and reverses along the path in each case.

Carter's intention did not falter in the face of the contrasts. He accepted Pereda when he indicated readiness to resume the electoral path, and Padilla, when a prompt program was imposed upon him. He was willing to wait for the intermediary solution of the Guevara Arze interim government. He was adamant about the inconsistency of Natusch and was willing to invest hope again in the outcome of Mrs Gueiler's second interim government.

As a result, it was not surprising that he adopted an extreme posit on in the Garcia Meza coup emergency, which served to end the process at a time inconvenient for Carter because of his own electoral campaign. Bolivia could not overnight become yet another defeat on his burdened shoulders.

However, it is necessary to attribute the unsuitability of Carter proselytizing campaign to the foolish importance some sectors in his administration have attributed to the heart of the Bolivian problem.

The reports about the drug traffic, situated on the vague line between the official and the unofficial, constitute a sector as confused as the problem itself, which has precedents inauspicious for its political projection, as has been seen in other cases.

Also a reasonable concern for safeguarding the policy of urging democracy and human rights requires a precise and careful orientation which cannot be supported by charges hurled without official corroboration, inspired by deliberately confused reporting in an effort to provoke other conflicts of an international nature outside Bolivia, instead of dealing with them by means of timely correction within the Carter government administration itself.

5157

CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA

UN DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON PUERTO RICO RINICULED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Political Shamelessness of the Dictatorships"]

[Text] Absurdity, from the logical point of view, and shamelessness, from the moral point of view, seem to have taken over in international bodies in recent years, without the reactions which would have been expected from the community of free nations. The resolutions being approved and the statements being formulated in these bodies are so openly in contradiction with common sense and realism on the part of the governments which sign them that only a profound and extensive ethical-political anesthesia can explain or allow them.

In recent days, the so-called "decolonization committee" of the United Nations has approved a resolution in which "the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence is confirmed." It "urges the government of the United States to take all the steps necessary for the full transfer of power to the people of Puerto Rico" and "condemns the persecution and repressive measures to which the organizations and individuals struggling for the self-determination and independence of Puerto Rico are being subjected."

Now then, all the individuals--and there are a very large number throughout the world--who have had an opportunity to visit Puerto Rico in the course of the past 30 years, at least, have seen for themselves--and there is no way of changing this reality--that on this island, those who want to set forth their ideas in opposition to the present political status of affiliation with the United States can freely do so. It is possible to purchase newspapers, magazines and books there advocating this position, and to hear on the radio and television ardent defenders of this "self-determination and independence" which the United Nations recommends. This has been true, in fact, for many decades. But the fact is also that other individuals, other political groups, other publications and other speakers on radio and television put forth different ideas, and it happens that throughout these many years, the popular elections--and no journalist or committee or individual whatsoever needs to ask permission of anyone in

order to observe and study them--have invariably yielded results favorable to the present status.

Moreover, Puerto Ricans of any age, sex or status can leave and return to the island in full freedom. Large numbers of them settle voluntarily in the United States, where, despite the numerous difficulties which the mass communications media make a point of publicizing widely, they prefer to live and remain. They can also return, temporarily or permanently, retain or sell what is theirs, maintain family ties--in a word, they are fully citizens of a country and they have voted--not once but many times--to reiterate that they do not want to lose that privilege. And who has put forth this recommendation? As was to be expected, one of the countries sponsoring the recommendation is Cuba, and the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Iran, among others, totaling 12, have voted for it enthusiastically. It is plainly unacceptable for these countries to propose and approve a statement in which they shamelessly demand, as we said in the beginning, precisely what they have brutally denied their own peoples for decades now.

While the Cubans run every possible risk in order to escape from their island, from which an absolute dictatorship prohibits their emigration, allowing this in some cases at a price of total and irreversible loss of their assets, their family relationships and ties; while Soviet citizens go into exile elsewhere in the world if only they have the opportunity; while the Berlin wall remains as a tremendous symbol of the drama of the peoples who have remained prisoners on the other side of the iron curtain; while in Iran there are again public floggings and stoning and hanging of men and women for shortcomings in their private moral character, these same nations "recommend" and "urge" other countries to give freedom, self-determination and independence to the inhabitants of an island who can leave and reenter their land, who can hear all ideological positions, who vote freely and in the final analysis choose to live where they want . . . and many of them choose precisely the United States.

It is not our intention to praise or condemn the present political status of Puerto Rico in this commentary. However, there is a need to point out the moral indignation caused by such recommendations, which the free peoples seem incapable of expressing in the international bodies.

ARGENTINA

PRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY VIEWED AS KEY TO PARKINSON'S VISIT

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Argentine-British Trade"]

[Text] The intention of the present British Government to promote trade relations between that country and ours is visible. The visits paid last year and this by various missions specializing in economic matters is a concrete indication of this, underlined a few days ago by Secretary of State for Trade Cecil Parkinson of the United Kingdom.

Without a doubt, this decision plays a role in the outline of a British policy designed to recover and strengthen its export markets in Latin America. The fact that this problem is closely linked with the interference of European Economic Community criteria for the farm crop and livestock breeding production orbit should not be overlooked. These decisions affect Argentina and Latin America generally unfavorably, by limiting regional exports both to the United Kingdom and to other member nations of the community.

Where Argentine economic policy as it has been viewed since 24 March 1976 is concerned specifically, the visitor mentioned deemed it a very favorable factor for the increase of the volume of operations, their diversification and value. The statement defining international trade--not aid or credit--as "the greatest source of wealth and the most vigorous catalyst for economic development" agrees with what we have been setting forth as our views in these editorial columns.

Secretary Parkinson also spoke in Cordoba. What he said appeared to be an apology for his country, when he spoke of the neglect by the United Kingdom of its Latin American markets, Argentina among them, in the past 30 years. It is to be hoped that the announced visit next September by Great Britain's minister of agriculture, Peter Walker, will be reflected in a concrete upsurge in Argentine exports in this sector to the United Kingdom and the entire Community.

Mr Parkinson was categorical in his views about the erroneous agrarian policy of the EEC, which has had such disadvantageous effects on our shipments to Great Britain and the other European countries, and it would be wrong to sidestep it.

Without a doubt, it would be best if the reestablishment of links with the United Kingdom in the trade sector were not limited exclusively to the invisible exports of that nation or the purchases of British products made by Argentina. Instead, it is to be hoped that there will be more purchases and investments so that the advantages will be mutual, facilitating the creation by London of new jobs and new production sources served by technology which welcomes foreign contributions when they come in transfers consistent with the legitimate national interests.

The volume of trade between the United Kingdom and Argentina, according to the official figures of that nation, borne out by other approximate figures provided by the authorities in our country, came to 153,191,000 pounds for sales to Great Britain in 1978, with a drop in that volume to 145,064,000 in 1979. The reverse occurred with regard to Argentine purchases from the United Kingdom. The total was 113,826,000 pounds in 1978 and 128,278,000 in 1979. In any case, these figures, converted into dollars--the traditional currency for foreign trade calculations--need to be more than doubled. The balance then is favorable to Argentina by about 20 percent, a substantial margin for a relationship shown by all the evidence to be truly and firmly bilateral.

It is to be expected, as a result, that trade between the two countries will reach the levels consistent with a long, fertile and traditional friendship. This is the foreseeable result of the visits paid by the British missions which have been warmly welcomed by Argentines both in the public and private sector.

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CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES SHOW 5.2 PERCENT INCREASE

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 13

[Text] In the first 7 months of this year, oil production was up 5.2 percent in comparison to the same period last year, natural gas injection at gas pipeline heads was up 9 percent, and electricity generated increased 11.4 percent. On the other hand, a 37.5-percent decline in coal extraction was seen in this period.

The volume of oil imports, for their part, were up 38.9 percent and required the expenditure of 91.7 percent more foreign exchange than in the comparable period in 1979.

Oil

Cumulative oil production for the first 7 months of this year came to 16.5 million cubic meters, while last month 2.3 million cubic meters were produced. The latter figure shows an increase of 4.2 percent over the figure for the same month last year.

Oil imports totaled a volume of 1.474 million cubic meters in the first 7 months of the year, requiring an expenditure of \$303,339,000, or \$145,135,700 more than in the same period in 1979.

Gas and Coal

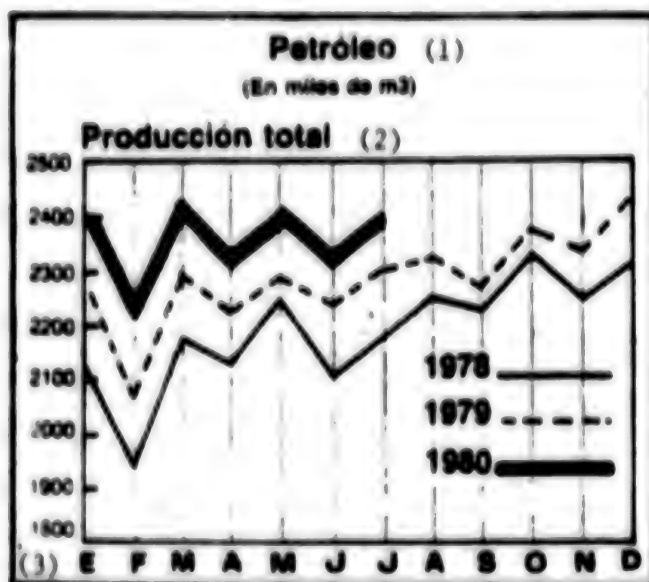
Natural gas injection at gas pipeline heads totaled 5,664,600,000 cubic meters during this period, while in July an 8.2-percent increase over the same month the preceding year was seen in injection. The total injected was 974.1 million cubic meters.

Production of commercial coal showed a decline of 136,800 tons from the figure for last year during this period. A total of 261,800 tons was produced. Production in July totaled 31,300 tons, showing a 33.5-percent drop in comparison to the same month the preceding year.

Electricity

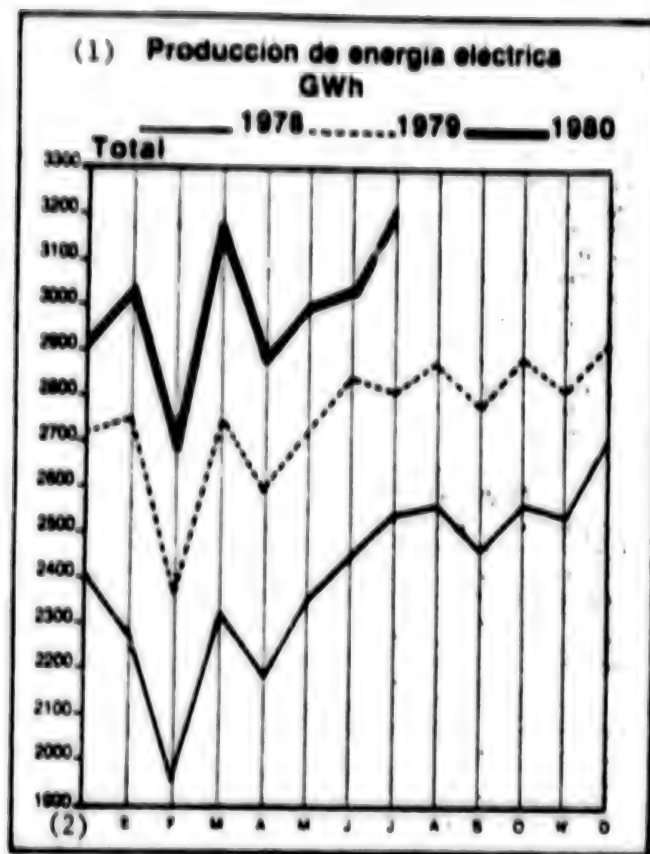
The electricity generated at public service power plants came to 20.9 million megawatt hours in the first 7 months of the year, while the figure for last month was 3.2 million megawatt hours, thus showing an increase of 13.6 percent over July of 1979.

The structure of electrical power generation was as follows: thermoelectric plants, 53.3 percent, hydroelectric plants, 41.7 percent, and nuclear plants, 5 percent.



Key:

1. Oil (in thousands of cubic meters)
2. Total production
3. January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December



Key:

1. Electrical energy production in gigawatt hours
2. January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

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CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA

MINISTER RELEASES DETAILS ON FORMOSA DAM

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] Formosa--In an interview granted to this reporter, Lt Col Juan Alberto Tisnes, minister of public works and services, provided details on the construction of the Laguna Yema dam, which will be the largest in area in the country. His undersecretary, Nestor G. Carranza, hydraulic projects director engineer Carlos Jose Lagranja, and applied hydraulics engineer Oscar Aldo Sikora, were also present.

This project will be completed in three stages, bids having already been awarded on the first, at a total cost of 110 billion pesos. The reservoir surface will total 14,500 hectares and depth will range between 0 and 7 meters. The batter at the bottom of the reservoir will be of earth, and will be 30 kilometers long and 5 meters high.

First Stage--Diversion Projects

These involve collecting, directing and controlling the waters of the Bermejo River to the left of it toward the Formosa area, by means of a reinforced concrete and hardwood preintake in the bank of the river, equipped with grilles to block the passage of tree trunks and branches and other objects floating on or carried along by the water.

A sedimentation canal will also be built, where the heavy particles of soil in suspension in the water will settle, along with a fixed intake of reinforced concrete, with manual and automatic gates which will close when the flow exceeds 15 cubic meters per second, such as to ensure the adequate and necessary volume for proper management of the water, and also a canal from the intake to the natural channel known as the Teuquito Creek, which will carry the water to the reservoir.

Second Stage--Reservoir Dam

The handling capacity of the Teuquito Creek will be corrected, cleaned and adapted, and water will be stored in the natural depression known as Laguna Yema. By blocking it frontally on the north and south, its storage

capacity as a natural reservoir will be increased, producing a lake with a volume of 256 cubic hectameters, a water surface of 14,500 hectares, and a depth varying between 0 and 7 meters.

This blockage, or embankments for containment, make up the dam or dike of loose earth material, which will be approximately 30 kilometers long and 5 meters high, with the corresponding drainage projects, an intake which will receive water through floodgates and a spillway with a tailrace to carry off the excess which for any reason cannot be stored by the dam, either due to heavy rainfall, flooding of the Bermejo River, faulty handling or defects in the intake gates.

It should be stressed that at the mouth of the dam intake installations, a hydroelectric generating turbine will be built, at a low water volume level, to produce approximately 200 kilowatts of energy, at maximal power, to provide elimination for the intakes, spillways, the face of the dam and roads.

All of the energy needed to supply the control houses, project inspection and administration will be produced by solar energy.

Third Stage--Canal and Aqueduct

Once the reservoir waters have been diverted, transported, stored and placed under control, water will be distributed to all of the settlements located along national road number 81, from Ingeniero Juarez to Pirane, over a distance of approximately 350 kilometers, as well as others located to the north and south of that road, as the need arises.

The channel leading the water from the Laguna Yema reservoir to Pirane will be an open one, excavated in natural terrain and with natural slopes, so that the flow throughout its length will rely on gravity, rather than any mechanical or electrical apparatus.

Its maximal capacity is estimated at 10 cubic meters of flow per second, and quotas will be allocated by water measurement and distribution facilities on the canal, in accordance with consumer use demand.

Since there is between Laguna Yema and Ingeniero Juarez an unfavorable incline 34 meters high, making it impossible to transport the water by gravity, plans call for a circular pressure aqueduct using an electro-mechanical pump, which will take the necessary flow from Laguna Yema to Ingeniero Juarez and the intermediate localities.

Basic Goal

With a negative hydric balance (more evaporation than precipitation) in the central and western parts of the province, a semiarid to arid climate prevails, with permeable and eroded soils, making it impossible to

reestablish the plant cover, and making the storage of rainwater in reservoirs or dams built on natural terrain difficult.

The high level of infiltration, added to the fact that there is little underground water, a high salt content, and a lack of permanent or intermittent channels to facilitate the diversion, storage and use of the water, make it necessary to turn to the rivers on the periphery of the province, in particular the Bermejo River, which runs along the boundary of Formosa with the Chaco.

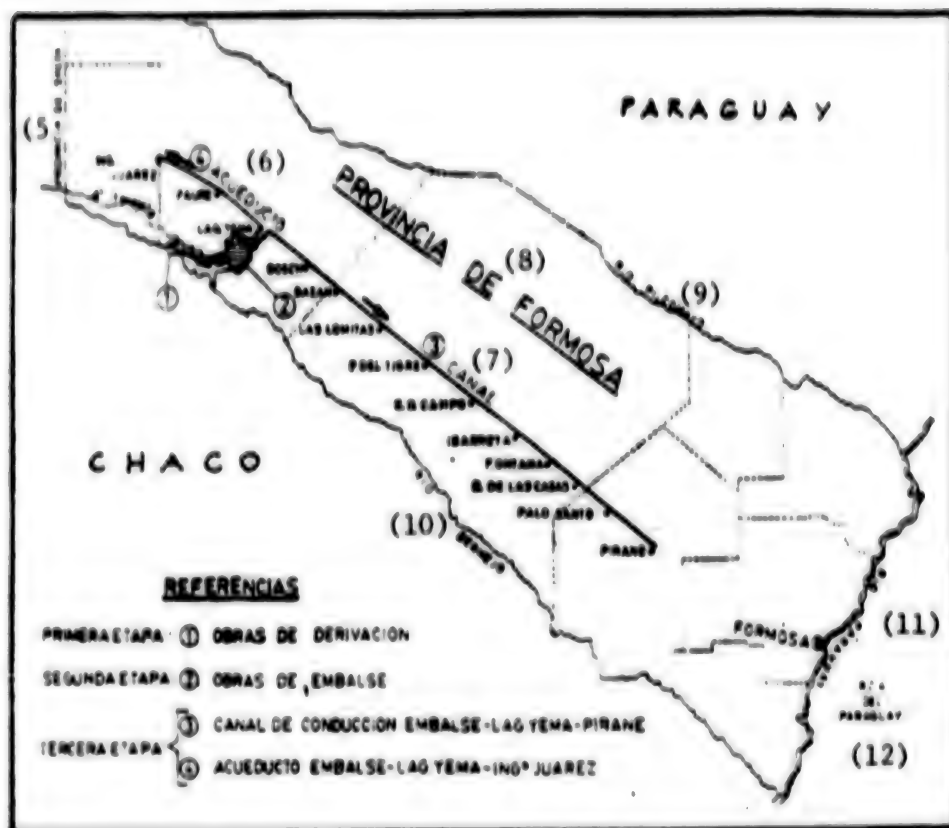
The projects for the multiple use of the Teuco River and Laguna Yema will serve to provide the settlements located all along national road number 81 from Ingeniero Juarez to Pirane, and others to the north and south of it, with drinking water. The maximal consumption volume per inhabitant and per day have been calculated with a view to great comfort and health. Provisions allow for more than 50 years of consumption by animals, industries, small intensive irrigation facilities for early crops, recreation and tourism.

Along with this, the ecological impact this will have on the environment must be taken into account. The processes of soil and vegetation erosion will be reversed and the atmosphere in the central and western parts of the province will become more humid. This will result in the recovery of vast areas of fertile land and an abundance of water which will contribute to the development and strengthening of this province, embedded in the heart of the Plate River basin and regarded as a foodgrowing reserve for the year 2000.

Immediate Plans

In the course of this fiscal year, bids on the three stages for the multiple-use project for the Teuco River and Laguna Yema will be awarded, with the completion of the project scheduled for the end of 1982.

According to these plans, the province will have an adequate flow of water in terms of quantity, quality, space and time for its economic and social development beginning in 1983.



Key:

1. Diversion projects (first stage)
2. Reservoir projects (second stage)
3. Reservoir-Laguna Yema-Pirane canal (third stage)
4. Reservoir-Laguna Yema-Ingeniero Juarez aqueduct (third stage)
5. Salta Province
6. Aqueduct
7. Canal
8. Formosa Province
9. Tilcomayo River
10. Bermejo River
11. Paraguay River
12. Republic of Paraguay

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CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA

NEW THERMOELECTRIC PLANT TO BEGIN OPERATING IN 1983

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 13

[Text] Bahia Blanca--Employees of the Buenos Aires Power Administration (DEBA) set forth to municipal employees and representatives of active local bodies certain aspects of the construction of the Bahia Blanca thermoelectric plant, which will be built in the Engineer White port zone in the environs of this city, on an area of 57 hectares recovered from the sea. A survey was made at this site precisely to check on the development of the preliminary work being carried out.

The report was submitted by engineer Nesto Busso, manager of the new plant, and engineer Aldo Parenza, assistant manager and project inspector.

Intendant Victor Puente and representatives of a number of local community institutions toured the site.

The importance of the project was made evident in a demonstration provided by engineer Parenza using graphic materials.

The Bahia Blanca thermoelectric plant will begin operation in 1983, it was said.

It was explained on this occasion that in terms of electrical energy production, the plant will rank second nationally, with 4,200,000,000 kilowatt hours, after Salto Grande. Another fact indicative of the scope of the project is the fuel consumption, which is estimated at 1,778,600 tons of coal per year, or 253.8 tons per hour, to operate it. If fuel oil is used instead of coal, 10 railroad trains a day will be needed to supply it.

The boilers are 120 meters high and the chimney will be 150 meters high, although it has not yet been decided if it will be built of cement or steel.

The DEBA employees said that all possible steps had been taken to prevent environmental pollution.

Plans call for supplementary projects, moreover, with a wharf and a viaduct to accommodate incoming coal or fuel oil, and the expropriation of adjacent land which will be filled with coal ash.

It has been estimated that if this ash is used for fill, 10 hectares a year can be brought up to a level equal to that of the 57 hectares recovered from the sea.

A supplementary project which is already in full swing is the building of 50 housing units immediately adjacent to the port zone, which will be a part of an urban complex for the use of the technicians and personnel at the new plant.

Engineers Busso and Parenza also explained that in addition to the fill work done to date, what has been accomplished at the site where the plant will be built involves a workshop.

Plans call for beginning the pilings by the end of the month, and this work will last the balance of the year, with the cementing of the foundations and the installation of the boilers, as well as the construction of auxiliary buildings, starting in 1981.

A cement plant has been built, requiring the placement of 58 pilings, because of its size, to supply the cement. There is also a large shed recently built, where equipment destined for the plant, basically turbine parts manufactured in the Soviet Union, are being stored.

The DEBA authorities said that at the peak of activity, 1,500 persons will be employed in the installation of the Bahía Blanca thermoelectric plant.

The new plant, which will produce 620,000 kilowatts, will begin to generate energy in the first half of 1983.

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CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA

ZORREGUETA: NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES TO BENEFIT FARMERS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 10 Aug 80 p 13

[Text] At the official inauguration of the 30th International Livestock, Agricultural and Industrial Exposition on the premises of the Argentine Rural Society, Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock Jorge Zorregueta reported on the situation in the farm sector and the beneficial effects which he believes the measures announced by the minister of economy will have. He urged "serious and responsible bodies" just as they "criticize what they disagree with not to forget to express their approval of that with which they do agree, not because ready applause is needed, but because the changes produced are great and must be maintained, and they are being attacked, taking advantage of certain situations, by those who are the true enemies of this process of reorganization and its philosophy."

This official said that the Argentine Rural Society, in its 114 years of existence, has organized 94 expositions--30 of them of an international nature--in which the government and agriculture have participated, and he stressed the importance of "maintaining traditions such as this one, above all in a young country such as ours, in a setting such as the Palermo Park, which enhances its brilliance by making it available to all sectors of the people."

Zorregueta stressed the importance of Argentina as a world producer of foodstuffs, and recalled that at the beginning of this year the country demonstrated its freedom of decision in matters of great importance to the national interest, in a situation involving the marketing of grain. "This entailed a great responsibility on the part of all, the government and the governed," he added.

The head of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock stated that "we have signed agreements to sell grain to various countries, guaranteeing the placement of a total of 3.2 million tons of corn, 1 million tons of sorghum, 1.1 million tons of wheat, and 500,000 tons of soybeans, representing 32 percent of our exports for the year 1979, the highest in our history. In other words, we have a third of the exportable balance of the harvest sold before it is planted.

"Among these agreements is that we signed a month ago with the Soviet Union, covering a total of 5.5 million tons per year of corn, sorghum and soybeans, to be effective until 31 December 1985. This is the most important agreement signed by our country in its history as a grain exporter.

"We are in a position to announce that we are negotiating with the authorities in Mexico, with whom we are confident we will agree upon the sale of a substantial volume to be added to that already arranged."

Referring to "the beneficial effects to the economy as a whole, but for export production in particular" to be expected from the measures announced by Martínez de Hoz, Zorreguieta said that the value added tax (VAT), which the producer will not have to pay, will mean "the disappearance of a number of taxes imposed on exports and domestic sales of production, representing an improvement of about 10 percent in the real price for grains and oleaginous crops; the elimination of 7 percent of the taxes involved in livestock sales transactions, plus other taxes on livestock exports; and this will also mean a lower business cost with a substantial reduction in the social burdens which, naturally, are of greater importance for the crops which make more intensive use of manpower than for the pampas crops, but in any case representing a general benefit. This means less tax pressure on the farm sector and a change in the tax system which will improve the capacity of our production to compete abroad.

"The combined effect of the tax reductions being effected, along with the increase in the international prices and the agreements signed, will lead to a change in the profitability of crops for the coming harvest, net and gross, so that we are confident in a positive change in the expectations the farmers had only 30 days ago.

"The reductions in the import duties announced will also have an impact on farm costs, and, along with the implementation of other measures, they will have a favorable effect on the price of supplies."

This official stressed that, in the financial category--of great importance to farm production--"credit support from the Bank of the Argentine Nation and the Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires for seasonal production has been arranged," including production included in the "farm season in progress, to cover planting and total expenditures through and including the harvest, and giving the producers the option of taking this credit in foreign currency.

"This complex of measures," he stressed, "remains consistent with the main principle we have always defended, to the effect that if Argentine products are to compete on international markets, they must have international costs too."

Zorreguieta announced that major laws have been amended, and new criteria have been adopted to resolve basic questions in the farm sector. "The government has approved the changes in the grain law," he said, "allowing the construction and operation of elevator terminals by the private sector." He also mentioned the tax reduction law, designed to increase farm production on rural land with low productivity. The decree regulating it, he said, "we have already submitted, and it is most necessary for the marginal land in order to increase investments on the farm frontier."

He stressed that "the draft amendment to the rural leasing law has been submitted to the legislative advisory commission," and he termed it "an essential tool for farm development, which in the past allowed social mobility and advancement in the Argentine rural sector, but which in practice has been suppressed for more than three decades."

Later this official said that a plan for the agricultural development of Patagonia, with the full participation of the provinces and the producers in this region, has been completed, and will be submitted to the national executive branch in the next few days. He also said that within a week the mechanism for the first stage of the Plan for the Control and Eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease (PLACEFA), which will cover the entire national territory in successive stages, will be announced.

Zorreguieta said that the decree establishing the board of directors of the INTA [National Institute of Agricultural and Livestock Technology] has been sent to the executive branch. "The Secretariat of Agriculture is maintaining a continuing dialog with the producers and we have always listened to and understood demands," he added.

This official said that "we understand that the producers are concerned, because we too are concerned, about the current cost and price and farm profitability problems which have become especially difficult in the case of certain regional crops or production on which the international prices have recently dropped."

In conclusion, Zorreguieta said that the renewal of officials which will occur in March of 1981 will not interrupt the political continuity of the government, and he promised that "never again will the role of agriculture as the dynamizing factor in the economy be undervalued."

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CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA

METALLURGIC INDUSTRY REGISTERS SHARP DROP IN FARM EQUIPMENT

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 16

[Text] "The level of activity in the metallurgical industry at the end of the month of June was not uniform, that is to say rather substantial differences were seen among the various sectors comprising it. On one level we would place the group made up of those sectors showing a level of activity we would venture to term 'acceptable' in terms of the general economic context." These statements were made in a report drafted by the Association of Metallurgical Industrialists (ADIM) on the present situation in the metallurgical industry.

The ADIM analysis goes on to say: "In this first group, the volume of production and sales at the end of the month of June 1980 was similar to that reported a year previously, with approximately 75 to 80 percent use of installed factory capacity being reported. The sectors surveyed which fall within this group were mainly the automotive industry, primary aluminum production (excluding exports) and galvanized plate manufacturing.

"The second group," the report went on, "could be characterized by describing its level of activity as relatively 'regular.' Here production and sales for the month of June were lower than those seen a year earlier by 10 to 20 percent, with between 65 and 75 percent of installed productive capacity in use. This group includes a number of sectors surveyed, including among others aluminum (excluding exports), lead, zinc, aluminum manufacturing, copper manufacturing, casting, freezers, washing machines, sewing machines, electric motors and tools.

"Finally, we have a third group made up of the sectors presenting a plainly 'poor' level of activity. The level of use of productive capacity averaged 50 percent up to last June."

The report goes on to say: "This group is made up mainly of various capital goods. In some cases the situation seen in 1980 was not substantially different from that reported in 1979 (for example tractors, internal combustion engines). In other cases, however, the 1980 situation showed a substantial reduction in comparison to 1979 (for example machine tools,

harvesters, farm implements, road machinery). We would say in conclusion that it is within this third group that the most negative indicators for the second half of the present year are to be seen."



Key:

1. Automotive sales at constant values (100 = September 1977)
2. January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

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CSO: 3010

ROMERO BARCELO SCORED FOR BACKING PUERTO RICAN STATEHOOD

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 21 Sep 80 p 11

[Article by Oscar Ferrer: "Romero Barcelo Wants To Be a Yankee"]

[Text] There are people who are so subservient, with such well-ingrained colonial mentalities and antipatriotic and antinational stands that they feel ashamed at having been born in their own countries. One of these individuals is Carlos Romero Barcelo, the governor of Puerto Rico, who is a native of the island because he couldn't help it and is proud to be a U.S. citizen. But he is not a U.S. citizen by birth, as he would have wanted it, but rather because the U.S. Congress imposed citizenship on the Puerto Ricans in 1917.

This made to order American, who occupies the post of governor of this colonized island for the benefit of the Yankee leaders, declares unashamedly, "We are proud to be U.S. citizens." When he talks in the first person plural, we must assume he's talking for himself, his family (his wife is a U.S. citizen by birth), and a group of ranting annexationists who were also born in the wrong country.

Romero Barcelo is so anti-Puerto Rican and suffers from such a big national inferiority complex that he once said, "Until Puerto Rico becomes a state of the Union, the island will not be able to promote better relations between the United States and Latin America; as a state we could, because they would see us as equals."

Thus, for the colonial governor of Puerto Rico, his island's mission is to facilitate improved relations between the U.S. and Latin America. He is trying to deny the fact that an independent Puerto Rico, capable of running its own internal and foreign affairs, and without the undesirable tutelage of Washington, would be the only way to rescue national identity and deal with the rest of the countries on the continent and in the world as equals. And that would be done in the interests of the Puerto Ricans, not in the interests of the Yankees.

Romero Barcelo repeats his annexationist offensive, this time in written form, in the most recent issue of the U.S. magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS. In

It, admits that Puerto Rico is nothing more than a territory of the United States--read "colony"--and insists that the time has come for Puerto Rico to become the 51st state of the Union.

The article is a reply to an article in the previous issue written by Alfred Stepan, a Yale University professor, asserting that independence could be the most constructive solution for Puerto Rico. Romero Barcelo tries to demonstrate the supposed advantages of statehood for Puerto Rico and attempts to minimize the international support for the cause of Puerto Rican independence.

In this way the governor is trying to ignore, among other things, the resolutions in favor of self-determination and independence for Puerto Rico adopted every year for the last three years by the UN Committee on Decolonization. Romero Barcelo has tried unsuccessfully to deny that Committee the authority to analyze the Puerto Rican situation, as if the island were not really a colony of the United States.

In his FOREIGN AFFAIRS article, the governor, a member of the New Progressive Party (PNP), avoids the subject of annexation in order to lay the groundwork for the well-known goal of his administration, his Party and the White House: to hold a plebiscite on the status of Puerto Rico.

This plebiscite, the holding of which depends on the victory of the PNP in next November's elections, would take place one year later and would be manipulated by the colonial government in order to make the results look favorable to annexation. Immediately after, the PNP government would ask the U.S. Congress to admit Puerto Rico as state No 51.

Romero Barcelo would do anything to be a Yankee. He doesn't want to die as a naturalized U.S. citizen; he wants to live in a territory that is formally part of the U.S. And the only way to do that is to make Puerto Rico a state of the Union, in spite of the opposition to annexation voiced by the people of the island and the world.

The colonial governor of Puerto Rico continues to prove that he is not a man of this century, much less of the last few decades, which have been characterized by the inexorable advance of the decolonization process internationally. His position as an agent of colonialism and an enemy of independence for his native land would have made Romero Barcelo the perfect servant of Cecil Rhodes.

This man, who wants to be a Yankee despite the fact that he wasn't born in the United States, properly belongs to the period when colonialism was on the rise and not to the time when it is facing its decline and inevitable elimination.

Poor Romero Barcelo.

BRIEFS

'PRELA' PHOTOGRAPHER--Comrade Cristobal Pascual Linares, a veteran photographer and untiring revolutionary fighter, died yesterday in Havana. Pascual was chief of the photography department of CUBA magazine. He was also a photographer for PRENSA LATINA and a party member. He was 62 years old. [FL221738 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80]

URUGUAYAN CP CELEBRATION--The need for unity is above life itself and the forces fighting Uruguayan fascism are aware of this, said (Manuel Pineiro), member of the Central Committee and chief of its America department, at the main ceremony held to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Uruguay [PCU]. The ceremony was held at the Ministry of Communications theater and was presided by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Central Committee Secretariat; Nicolas Guillen, also a member of the Central Committee, and other leaders. In his speech, (Manuel Pineiro) noted how the blood of Uruguayan communists has flown alongside that of other leftist militants who have been the victims of fascist violence, the outcome of which has been that no amount of repression has been able to silence the combative presence of the communists, destroy their indestructible unity with the working class or break up the organizational structure of the PCU in or out of Uruguay. [Text] [FL221738 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80]

MEXICAN GOVERNOR--Leandro Rovirosa Wade, governor of the Mexican state of Tabasco, has been visiting Cuba since 19 September. He was received yesterday at the Cuban-Mexican Society for Cultural Relations. Taking part in the fraternal meeting were Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the Central Committee; Ramon Castro, vice president of the Cuban-Mexican Society; and Alfonso Guillen Zelaya, vice president of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples. [FL221738 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80]

ACTIVITIES OF MEXICAN GOVERNOR--A Mexican delegation headed by Leandro Rovirosa Wade, governor of the state of Tabasco, has visited the Valles de Picadura Livestock Breeding Farm. The delegation of the fraternal country, accompanied by Ramon Castro, national work hero and director of the farm, visited the Penas Del Leon community, the 14 June semiboarding school and

the livestock installations. Rovirosa Wade emphasized the successes of the revolution in livestock development and the social progress of the peasants. [PA232203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 Sep 80]

PROVINCIAL PARTY SECRETARY--Party Central Committee member Luis Alfonso Zayas has been elected first secretary of the Provincial Party Committee in Las Tunas Province during today's second day of sessions of the committee's review meeting. The 73 active members and 8 alternate members of the provincial committee and the 56 delegates to the Second Party Congress were introduced during the session. [FL271432 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Sep 80]

CAMAGUEY PARTY MEETING--Party Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque has made the closing remarks at the Provincial Party Review meeting in Camaguey. He stressed the need to reduce as soon as possible the negative aspects in livestock which are caused by many deficiencies and objective problems. He also noted the advances made in education, public health and artistic activities and he urged furthering the best cultural manifestations of a massive nature. [FL271432 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Sep 80]

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS MEETING--A meeting has been held to examine fulfillment of the technical and economic plan for the first half of the year in transportation and communications. The meeting was chaired by Party Politburo member Guillermo Garcia, minister of transportation. Communications Minister Pedro Guelmes participated in the meeting. It was learned that the transportation ministry overfulfilled its plan over the first 6 months of the year by 14.2 percent in comparison with the same period last year. Maritime activity was classified as positive while industrial, construction and automotive activities were negative. The communications ministry also overfulfilled its plan by 15 percent over the same period last year. Its best branches were construction, installations and communications. [FL271432 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Sep 80]

CAMAGUEY PARTY LEADERSHIP--Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, the first Latin American cosmonaut, has been unanimously nominated for membership in the Party Central Committee at the Camaguey Provincial Party meeting held to evaluate, elect and/or reelect officers. Lazaro Vasquez Garcia and Luis Rodriguez Hernandez were ratified first and second secretaries of the party in Camaguey, respectively, at the meeting which was chaired by commander of the revolution Juan Almeida and Armando Hart Davalos, both members of the party politburo. [Excerpt] [FL271432 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1413 GMT 27 Sep 80]

DAY OF CULTURE--The Council of Ministers Executive Committee has issued Decree 74 by virtue of which 20 October becomes the day of Cuban culture. The decree states that this date was chosen in consideration of the fact that on 20 October 1868 independence troops under the command of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes liberated the city of Bayamo and the people sang our national anthem for the first time. [Excerpt] [FL012335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1940 GMT 1 Oct 80]

MATANZAS SUGAR HARVEST MEETING--Party Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has chaired a meeting held in Matanzas on preparations for the next sugar harvest, especially those concerning the organization of cane-cutting forces. The party leader referred to the need for mobilizing the number of canecutters necessary and that they carry out their responsibilities without interruption. It was announced at the meeting that Matanzas Province will have in the next harvest a daily grinding potential of 5.73 million arrobas of sugarcane. [FL190220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Sep 80]

HAVANA NEWSPAPER--The daily newspaper LA TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA will begin to circulate in early October. It is aimed at residents of Havana and Havana City Provinces who will be able to read about industrial, agricultural-live-stock and services developments in the two provinces. They will also read about the professional and amateur arts and about educational and public health activities in addition, the newspaper will report on the most significant activities of revolutionary armed forces and interior ministry combatants, and on provincial and international sports events and carry news and commentaries on world events. [FL20004 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Sep 80]

ALMEIDA, HART AT MARRIAGE HALL--Commander of the revolution Juan Almeida and Armando Hart--both members of the Politburo--have visited the new marriage palace in Camaguey. Almeida and Hart toured the main halls where four weddings can be held simultaneously. They also visited the dressing rooms and the hairdresser's, tailor and gift shops. The palace also has several ballrooms and a travel office. [FL301707 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 80]

STUDENT LEADER DEATH ANNIVERSARY--Party Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart Davalos and other officials have presided over the national commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the assassination of student fighter Rafael Trejo Gonzalez. Raul Roa, member of the Party Central Committee, made the closing remarks at the ceremony held moments ago. Roa underscored the historic personality of Trejo who fought on the side of other valuable and extraordinary youths of the 1920's. The first speaker at the ceremony was (Guillermo Barrientos), one of Trejo's fellow students. He was followed by (Isidro Figueroa), prominent representative of the working class in those years who recalled the Cuban labor struggle. More than 6,000 Havana higher education students participated in the ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of Trejo's assassination. [FL010045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 80]

EL SALVADOR

BPR PUBLICATION COMMENTS ON 'YANKEE' ROLE

PA300127 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2, No 169, pp 1545, 1546

[Taken from COMBATE, a publication published in Sweden by the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc of El Salvador]

[Excerpts] The history of Yankee imperialism has been a history of direct machinations to keep the entire world subjected to the unjust capitalist system.

The arrogant Yankee has been characterized by his hatred of mankind and of progress. The trail of genocide, of entire countries razed by troops, of persons devastated and settlements decimated by his pitiless counterinsurgency tactics are on the black list that can be attributed to the number one enemy of humanity.

For some time, he has been preparing the political and military conditions that will serve to cushion such criminal aggression.

He has woven a complete international campaign to give vigor to his "anti-communist doctrine," emphasizing the need to "defend himself" from international communist subversion.

In El Salvador, he has increased shipments of modern weapons and highly sophisticated equipment for the counterinsurgency operations which every day represent more deaths and hardship for our people in the cities and the countryside. He is preparing to establish strategic bases in Zacatecoluca, Morazan and Sonsonate, in Plena Gente and Los Planes de Renderos and La Puerta del Diablo with gringo military advisers assigned to U.S. ammunition of the U.S. embassy. [Sentence as published]

In complicity with the recalcitrant rightwing of our country and Guatemala, the Yankees are organizing terrorist bands with Cuban counterrevolutionary mercenaries and former Somozist guards. In Escuintla department in Guatemala, they have established a training center on estates owned by Mario Sandoval Alarcon, a top leader of the National Liberation Movement (MLN).

They have large military contingents with modern military equipment under the direct command of the Pentagon. Their forces in the Caribbean are estimated to be 20,000 soldiers.

They use the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) to justify the most shameful repression of our people as being legitimate defense of the continent.

The Peoples Revolutionary Bloc reaffirms, with full revolutionary conviction, its firm determination to continue promoting, along with our people and the other revolutionary and democratic popular organizations, the struggle for liberation and for the establishment of a democratic, revolutionary, anti-oligarchic and anti-imperialist government that will initiate the construction of a more just and worthier society for all men.

CSO: 3010

EL SALVADOR

ERNESTO JOVEL'S LAST INTERVIEW PUBLISHED

PA012306 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 pp 16, 17

[Text] The Salvadoran people are a noble people, part of the great family of Central American and Latin American peoples, who share a common origin and a liberation struggle identified with all the Latin American and Caribbean peoples.

Today, El Salvador is bleeding. Regardless of their political or ideological banners, its best children are falling in fields and cities. It would seem that there is no way to achieve a "cease-fire." The country becomes more hopelessly polarized every day.

What is to be done? How can one help?

The following is the last interview granted by Commander Ernesto Jovel. He was a Salvadoran youth, a Latin American youth, a youth of the world.

--Our military activities are being intensified to show the people the only alternative of struggle in this country, which at this point has led to military activities. Our purpose is to present the military alternative as a form of struggle for our people and to enter a phase of attrition and annihilation of the enemy forces in order to proceed to the phase of the overthrow of the Junta. We believe this can happen in the short term.

The Majano Case

--This situation is very typical of the characteristics and tradition of the country's armed forces. Within the armed forces there are sectors and groups that hold truly democratic positions but which do not have any chance of reemerging as a solution to the deep crisis currently affecting the system. It is a situation that has very little significance and importance for revolutionaries because at this point the democratic and progressive sectors within the army have been totally neutralized by the fascist forces within the army.

--We believe that within the framework of the enemy's plans to neutralize the revolutionary movement, Colonel Majano has no other alternative. He

may reemerge momentarily, very temporarily if he stages a coup, which is very difficult. This would immediately lead to a new phase of the crisis and to a further deterioration of this situation. It has been shown that the current crisis will not be resolved until we revolutionaries reach positions of power and participate in the governing process with our part of the power.

--There is no relationship with the progressive sectors within the army. There is political identity when the interests of both democrats and revolutionaries come together. All forces are participating in the struggle. But because of the military caste within the army there is no close relationship, there is nothing official. The groups within the army have their place and participate too, and we are sure that at the time of combat they will join the struggle.

--This is a view held by the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU). Generally speaking, there is unity in promoting short-term military activities. We are fully capable of promoting military activities. We have 200 commanders trained in combat with sophisticated military techniques. They head 400 companies which do exist and are well armed.

--We maintain that there are progressive and democratic sectors within the army. We do not see any prospect in connection with Colonel Majano. He has been a member of the Junta for quite some time and we do not believe he has any possibilities as such. Even if he resigned he would not elicit any favorable reaction from the revolutionary movement because his position is very ambiguous. He is a democrat, but even if he resigns, he cannot do anything for our people's struggle.

The United States

--The United States is willing to support the Junta because the Junta is its only way to control the current situation. We think that the United States controls the situation.

--It is hard to set dates on insurrection, but we can say that the beginning of the great insurrectional struggles, going from the simple to the complex stage began this year. This also depends on developments. To the extent people participate in the armed struggle, the struggle will be developed.

--Armed forces development. We believe that within the army there are both, fascist forces and democratic sectors advocating coups. At this point the fascists have no chance of consolidating a position within the government. First of all, because that is not the current U.S. policy.

Problem of Unity

Rupture. We remain completely united and these are nothing but rumors. There are some problems with unity, but this is normal and natural in the

case of the unification of revolutionaries not only in our country but internationally. We continue to be part of the DRU and are all bent on becoming more united and on coordinating all mass and military actions required by the process. These are rumors spread by the enemy's forces. There may be some misunderstandings. We, the secretaries general--Salvador Cayetano Carpio of the Popular Liberation Forces; Joaquin Villalobos of the People's Revolutionary Army; Jorge Handal of the Communist Party of El Salvador and Ernesto Jovel of National Resistance--remain within the DRU and continue promoting unity.

--We have a fully charted war plan complete with the forces, weapons, strategy and tactics to begin implementing it. All actions are currently coordinated. Each organization is familiar with the plan and the actions it will carry out. The DRU has assigned tasks to various organizations.

--The government to be established by the Revolutionary Democratic Front, in which all democratic and revolutionary forces will participate, will be pluralistic.

--From the military point of view, much secrecy surrounds the seizure of power and it is hard to say. But others where the enemy's military strength has been analyzed, where the main garrisons are located. [sentence as published] A stocktaking of forces as a revolutionary movement with participation by the masses in armed, political and trade union activities and by the people in short-term situations as they arise and some combat situations through which the enemy is exhausted and disbanded [sentence as published] when the proper time comes, the enemy's main military garrisons will be besieged and wiped out.

--We see the struggle as something very dynamic and dialectic. Each organization can be given its share of military targets to be attacked.

--Thus far, we do not have the support the Sandinists had, but we are sure to get it because of the cooling of relations between El Salvador and other countries.

--Some governments are waiting to see what power option the revolutionary movement actually represents. This is a phase under preparation. Its logical consequence will be the support of democratic governments and a diplomatic offensive. We are waging a full-fledge diplomatic offensive to brief them on our plans. It means breaking down the scheme of imperialist domination. The United States has learned from the Nicaraguan experience and has skillfully plotted in Latin America, engaging in a campaign of rapprochement, offers and threats toward any democratic countries that may show solidarity toward our struggle. The absence of full and direct governmental support to our process hinges on this.

--The people must harvest the crops, appropriate them and consume them to build up their overall strength and vigor to go on with their struggle. They must not export the crops or turn them over to the capitalists.

--The nationwide strike was not entirely favorable to the campaign. We revolutionaries must be sufficiently realistic and optimistic. The strike was not altogether successful in this regard. We feel that our people must be prepared for the worst and for the harsh and bloody war we are going to wage. We do not want this war; it is something we have to do if we are to liberate our people.

--We will obtain our companeros' release. We are going to carry out all sorts of military and mass activities in solidarity with the most advanced sectors of the working class represented within the Union of Electrical Workers of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission.

--The state of national emergency produces a great psychological impact. However, because of their high degree of organization and orientation by Vanguard organizations, our people will not be dominated and we will forge ahead. The enemy must repeal those decrees and end the military control over the unions; otherwise it will be provoking its own downfall.

--Majano: He enjoys the recognition we revolutionaries grant to democrats in general. We feel he is a progressive and democratic man who should participate in the process of liberation of our people.

CSDH 3010

CHURCH CONDEMNS BOMBING OF ITS RADIO STATION

PAULU238 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 29 Sep 80 pp 6, 20

[Excerpt] The church is not against the government or its officials. It is opposed to all forms of injustice, as interpreted in the Medellin and Puebla Documents, Monsignor Arturo Rivera Y Damas, apostolic administrator of the San Salvador Archdiocese said while defining the attitude of the church and the destruction of the YSAX Voz de La Verdad broadcasting facilities.

The prelate emphasized that the Catholic Church does not hold political positions. "It is with the people and the truth," but had no faith in the investigation of the broadcasting facilities bombing.

The press conference held by Monsignor Rivera Y Damas was attended by Magr Ricardo Urioste, General Vicar and Father Fabian Amaya Torres in charge of the church's communication media. The three churchmen condemned the attack against YSAX and said they have no faith in the investigations.

Monsignor Ricardo Urioste said in turn that when Magr Oscar Arnulfo Romero was murdered an investigation was made, but nothing has been learned so far. We do not know who killed Monsignor Romero and much less do we expect to learn who bombed the radio station.

Monsignor Rivera said the church does not make charges against any sector, "because it is dangerous to comment," but it does not have much faith in the offered investigation.

Father Fabian Amaya Torres said that the YSAX radio station will continue working normally: "We shall not give up."

During the same news conference the clergymen condemned the fire of the Guatapa Convent and referred to other aspects of the wave of violence affecting the country. They also asked for a thorough investigation and public statement on the bombing attack.

In paragraph 2 of its communique released to the press the archbishopric says: "According to the details of this act and the presence of uninformed personnel, we have deduced that it involves some group, linked to the security corps, that acts with total impunity."

CSO: 3010

EL SALVADOR

PAPER PRAISES FECAMCO FOR SUPPORTING FREE ENTERPRISE

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 7

[Editorial]

[Text] The principle of free enterprise--the principle that includes the freedom to operate a business, freedom of trade, and which excludes ruinous state intervention--is a pivot around which the present economic system of the western nations revolves.

This principle has been defended for some time by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador. This institution has been supporting free enterprise, during a time when there has been a certain amount of social, political, and economic agitation everywhere. This is a situation in which the principle of free enterprise is being brought into play, as well as other principles which are equally important within the general framework of a democracy.

There is still a great battle to be fought to prevent the breakdown of the principles, ideas, and opinions on which the activities of the Latin American peoples are based. And the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador has been a leader in this campaign.

This struggle has drawn regional recognition. In fact, in the meeting held in the city of Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, by the FECAMCO [Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Central American Isthmus], the Nicaraguan delegation introduced a motion asking for collective recognition of the struggle for the principle of free enterprise being led by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador.

The Nicaraguan motion passed unanimously, thus showing that this is not a one-sided, isolated struggle, but rather it is the defense of a principle that is of interest to all the Central American nations, in particular, and to the other Latin American nations in general.

Allied with the campaign to defend this principle of free enterprise is the principle of economic freedom in its many and varied aspects. The recognition of the FECAMCO is an act of self-defense.

7679

CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA

BRIEFS

NEW FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATION--Guatemala City, 26 Sep (ACAN-EPE)--The Latin American Association for the Promotion of Foreign Trade was created here today by decision of the majority of delegates attending the fifth meeting of Latin American Export Promotion Organizations which convened in the Guatemalan capital for 3 days. The chairman of the meeting stated that the association will promote the expansion of the foreign trade of Latin American countries as a body rather than that of individual countries. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2354 GMT 26 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL. PROTESTS VERDICT AGAINST COUP PLOTTERS

Port-au-Prince LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR in French 23-29 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] Haitian justice has finally decided to pronounce a verdict in the action brought against the four citizens accused of plotting the "overthrow" of Duvalier's government. Since the death penalty demanded by the public ministry on 28 July last, Haitian public opinion had waited impatiently for the verdict in this action, which had seemed for some as an important "first," after cutting short the terrible Duvalier years, and for others, a political identification card of the power of 71.

For the "first" of its kind, it is surely a real one. For much too long, the old Fort-Dimanche building was the only judge for those who contested, by word or act, Francois Duvalier's power. Closing the prison cells wounded like closing the lid of a coffin for the young people arrested at random for "subversive" reading, for the intellectuals who discussed Karl Marx, or caught fire with Fidel Castro's armed action, for those churchmen who dared to preach the rights of the individual (anarchist remarks at that time), for activists in whose possession the SD [security corps] found arms or homemade petards, for those who clearly said what they thought about the political and economic reality of the country. Their eyes bruised by the darkness, they waited for their last hour in this antechamber of death.

That was the time of invasions and instability. In front of Haiti there was Cuba, where a young university student, who became a guerrilla, overthrew dictator Fulgencio Batista. In the "room next door," the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch did not hide his animosity towards Papa Doc. A little further away in the United States of America, Democrat John F. Kennedy did not upset Francois Duvalier's life and death power for fear of stirring up a Cuban type revolution in Haiti.

Presidential acts of mercy or amnesty were practically non-existent. We had to wait until September 1977 to witness what was, in fact, a sensational event, which was presented by the official propaganda as a humanitarian and magnanimous act: worn-out bodies due to solitary confinement, almost forgotten faces, silhouettes which one believed dead rising from the damp semi-darkness of the cells: 108 political

prisoners were released. This sad-faced miserable procession which was coming out of the door of the national penitentiary heralded a new political course indicating "contradiction" inside the regime. If the "doves" had gained a token of sympathy from public opinion, the orthodox felt wronged in what they always felt was their power: intransigence. Intent on the past, the latter did not understand: neither Carter's human rights policy which they identified with interference in state affairs, nor the criticism of the PETIT SAMEDI SOIR which they were confusing with anti-Duvalierist opposition, nor the aspirations of a new political class which, in order to open up to worldwide economy and encourage foreign investment in Haiti, was not supposed to cut short on arbitration but at least to muffle brutalities and repression.

A period of alternation in democratic and repressive measures opened an era of ambiguous policies. They went from factual authorization of "black Friday" for all political parties, to tolerating criticism of the law in connection with the press. It is, therefore, in this political context that during the action against the four citizens accused of plotting against the government, for whom the death penalty had been demanded, that a lawyer for the defense exclaimed loudly in front of the judges: "this verdict will be the birth and death certificate of Haitian democracy."

Robert Jacques Thelusma, Gustave Colas, Emmanuel Noel, Ulrick Desire, contrary to the request of the public ministry, were condemned to 9 years of solitary confinement. Is this the birth of Haitian democracy?

To answer "yes," would be to advance too quickly. To answer "no," would be just as if one hoped that the accused would be shot or hanged in a public square.

We will not answer "yes" in the PETIT SAMEDI SOIR as "progressive democracy" has, in fact, often been presented as "progressive reinforcement." So much so that the liberation forces are now asking themselves which are the "real" conquests? Lerouge was the only one in the court who raised the problem of the braceros (day laborers)... when in fact the democratic forces, stripped of any true impact beyond some communiques, had to institutionally support the delegate from the Cape. Legal, administrative and theological barriers prevent the democratic forces to call for a national consensus on a national question. This is not called democracy, but a state-controlled partisan monopoly.

We will not say "no" to the question. Extremism is not our strong point. There is a difference between the death penalty and 9 years' solitary confinement. However, that does not mean that we are minimizing the sentence, as we know that confinement conditions have not changed fundamentally. Torture, humiliation and depersonalization are often denounced. And the last report of the Inter-American Commission for the Rights of Man on confinement in Haiti is particularly disquieting. The percentage of prisoners who died of tuberculosis and diarrhea is most alarming. The

other day a foreign journalist asked me why, in the democratic process started in Haiti, the government had not planned to transform the noted Port-Diranche prison into a school or social center.... I admit I did not know what to answer.

And then 9 years can be reduced according to the circumstances. However, this is what is troubling us as regards political prisoners in general. They are often hostages exchanged on the political market. Corvalan, Bukowsky went through that. Robert Matos was sold in Miami, through Castro's "good graces." Human rights do not recommend such practices.

The democratic verdict is scientific. It is based on the legal texts of civilized society. It cannot be subjective nor submissive to purely political requirements. It takes into account individual liberty against totalitarianism. Although Sacco and Vanzetti were anarchists they did not deserve the electric chair. Although they had planned (they had not reached the executive phase of their project as yet) to topple the Haitian Government, Gustave Colas, Emmanuel Noel, Jacques Thelusma, Ulrick Desire did not deserve either execution, the rope, the electric chair, or garroting, not even these 9 autumns of harsh solitary confinement.

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CSO: 3100

HONDURAS

IMPORTANCE OF CONSTITUTION TO NATIONAL PROGRESS EMPHASIZED

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 7

[Commentary: "Finally, a Constitution!"]

[Text] After many delays--some justified, and others quite ridiculous--the National Constituent Assembly has decided to turn wholeheartedly to its principal task: to discuss the constitutional bills presented by the political parties, so that the new fundamental charter of the nation may be drawn up as quickly as possible.

From the statements voiced by various deputies, and also from the commentaries made by political observers, we see that there exists, at least in principle, a firm political intent to draft and put into effect an advanced political document.

This is important, since the greater or lesser degree of progressivism of the new constitution will determine whether or not the country can advance with security by means of positive transformations.

But it is important, as various thinkers have repeated, to define the change that is being sought.

In a recent radio broadcast, a journalist from the electronic media expressed--and rightly so--his concern about the wave of rumors circulating, rumors that claimed that the Assembly was considering the nationalization of the banks and a state takeover of coffee exports in Honduras, as a start for the program of reforms.

This would apparently be a mechanical reproduction of the Salvadoran experiment, in which these same two steps were taken, as part of the changes brought about by the revolutionary junta.

If we have to begin a plan of transformations in our country, which no one denies, since the need for change is so evident, we have to start from our true situation; if not, we would be headed toward ruin.

Honduras has its own specific characteristics, and what is good for Nicaragua, Guatemala, or Cameroon may, quite frankly, be bad for our people.

In the specific case of the banks, it seems clear that some irregularities have been detected in financial circles, but they are not of such gravity that they call for a state takeover. Remember that, in Honduras, the Central Bank has fairly wide supervisory powers, and so any irregularities may easily be corrected without going to extremes.

In the case of coffee, it would be absurd to introduce a confiscatory step of the type used in El Salvador.

In the first place, while in El Salvador 14 families dominated the total coffee production, here it is owned by 50,000 households, the vast majority of whom own small and medium farms that have no relation at all with the huge fiefs of our neighboring country, which have now been expropriated by the agrarian reform.

Apart from that, there are mechanisms of social ownership and community export systems, such as the Honduran Federation of Coffee Cooperatives, Limited, while at the same time, traditional commercial exporters are operating all over the country, who compete by offering better prices to producers. All of this is radically different from what was happening in El Salvador, where the entire operation, in its three parts--agricultural, commercial, and financial--was controlled by the powerful minority that for decades had been running the country with an iron fist.

Both examples are more than enough to remind us of something that we should all keep in mind: Honduras is a special case in Central America, and it is precisely because of its special nature that guerrilla movements and violence have not prospered here.

Now. Does all this mean that we should continue with things as they are?

Obviously, no. The need for free enterprise to continue to operate without asphyxiating obstacles does not necessarily mean that we have to ignore major social problems.

On a number of occasions LA PRENSA has told its readers that where political democracy has been combined with free enterprise, the resulting prosperity has been impressive.

Germany, Italy, France, and Japan were in ruins after World War II. Today they are part of the vanguard of the world of the future, with so much wealth that they now try to export in order to avoid problems of having surplus capital within the country.

But in all these countries, great efforts have been made to improve the condition of the people: How? Very simply: through the establishment of high taxes and the implementation of ambitious social security programs, using the resources collected through the high tax rate.

The tax system is a suitable mechanism for redistributing wealth, and if it is used sensibly, it enables productive businesses to continue to operate without problems and even to expand.

But on the contrary, a state takeover generates incompetence, bureaucracy, shortages, corruption, and in the end, poverty.

It isn't difficult to realize which course we should choose, if we want changes in a framework of freedom, peace, and prosperity. These are some of the issues that our Assembly members should keep in mind so that, in drafting the new constitution, they may create an instrument of justice and progress capable of promoting, without demagoguery, the transformations that will lead us to wealth, the well-being of the majority of the people, the modernization of the nation, and a significant expansion of our autonomy, without eroding our freedoms, human rights, and the possibility of developing--without red tape--all the creative potential of the mind.

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CSO: 3010

BORGE SPEAKS AT FUNERAL OF ASSASSINATED OFFICIAL

PA011556 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The funeral of Companero Rodolfo Amador Gallegos, chief of state security operations in Matagalpa department, and his brother, Francisco, was held this afternoon in Matagalpa. As we have reported, they were both assassinated by Pedro Pablo and Paul Zeledon Rivera who are being actively sought.

Guerrilla Commander Javier Carrion, chief of the 4th military region, Companero (Ausberto) Paladino, on behalf of the mass organizations, and Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez spoke at an event after the funeral mass in the San Jose Church. The interior minister highlighted the revolutionary qualities of the murdered companeros and then referred to those who call for a demilitarization of the country as our process is being threatened and as crimes like the one against the Amador Gallegos brothers are being committed. Here is Commander Tomas Borge's statement:

[Begin Borge recording] They are cowards and criminals by definition and they are defying us. If they have achieved anything it is that we (?have lost) our patience with the enemies of our revolution and of our people. They have achieved this. And we not only want the criminals who killed the Amador brothers to know this. We are going to pursue them wherever they are and the full weight of revolutionary justice will implacably fall upon them. It is not only these two criminals. We are talking about those who are behind them, the enemies of the people, enemies who wear different faces. Sometimes they wear the faces of politicians. Sometimes they hide behind a newspaper or a radio station. More guilty than those who commit the crimes are the cowards who are behind them, promoting those crimes. We will be implacable with one as well as the other.

That is why a companero here referred to the articles in a Nicaraguan newspaper by an individual who expressed alarm and protested the fact that we have militias and armed men and protested the spirit of defense of the revolution and the fatherland. What would happen if we disarmed ourselves? What would happen to our brother militiamen? What would occur if we were so childish and idiotic as to believe in that peace which our enemies offer

us? Let us suppose that we threw the rifles that we won in combat into the sea. Then the guardsmen outside the country and the enemies inside the country and their godfathers, would destroy this revolution in 24 hours.

Real power decides the country's destiny and the real power is the organized people. It is the organized masses who are not organized in some haphazard way but who are the organized and armed masses. Our people will have to be armed. We have a country of armed men and women, of armed men, women, old people and children.

We must be very clear because there are some people who have [false] expectations, who have not even understood who has the power in this country. They have not realized that the armed workers and peasants have the power in this country.

We want them to know that this cannot continue. We want them to know that no one can afford the luxury of messing around [manosear] with the Sandinist revolutionaries and the Sandinist revolution no matter who he thinks he is, no matter how pretty his face is, no matter how perfumed his armpits are. We will never permit our revolution and our revolutionaries to be disrespected.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

BUSINESSMEN AT LIMA MEETING CRITICIZE SANDINISTS

PA261806 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0224 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 24 Sep (EFE)--Nicaraguan businessmen voiced here today their opposition to a leftist dictatorship being installed in their country.

"We did not want the rightist tyranny and now that we have the experience, we will not permit pressures from a leftist tyranny," Jorge Salazar, representative of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, has stated.

In a news conference, Salazar said that the government's plan for 1980 is "very good," but "unfortunately it is not being fulfilled."

"For example, elections will not be called until 1984, but the people want to exercise this democratic right as soon as possible," he added.

Salazar noted that the Nicaraguan people are trying to achieve a democracy "to which they are entitled, after so many years of tyranny," but it appears that "the Sandinist government is overzealous and there is the risk that it could be transformed into a leftist dictatorship."

"We trust that businessmen of all democratic countries will support us so we can manage to rebuild our country's destroyed economy, which runs the risk of remaining as it is," Salazar stressed.

"The democratic elections held in Peru are a model which we would like to put in practice," he said.

Salazar headed the Nicaraguan delegation to the 16th Latin American Congress of Industrialists which ended today in Lima.

On Tuesday, the Nicaraguan businessmen at the congress charged that the Cubans control a large part of the business structure in the fields of transportation, communications, security, and police organizations of their country.

Ismael Garcia, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Nicaragua, noted that his country is not in a position to have a Marxist dictatorship, "which is envisaged in the political horizon" of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan businessmen also reported that the defeated Somozist regime left behind a \$3 billion deficit in reserves and a \$1.6 billion foreign debt.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

FUNCTION OF PRESS IN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY DISCUSSED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Aug 80 pp 3, 14

[Article by Ignacio Briones Torres: "Journalism and Revolution"]

[Text] It should come as no surprise that only after 19 July were some issues, issues which have been debated throughout the world for a long time, discovered and discussed in our country. We have barely emerged from the shadows.

On the topic of journalism and its function in society, and the journalist and his duties toward the people, while there have been some beginnings of a debate--especially in the enlightening years of the final struggle against the dictatorship--the issue of what can and what should be said is an inexhaustible and never-ending topic, since the responsibility of the journalist can in no way be separated from the historic tasks that the Popular Sandinist Revolution has set concerning the achievement of our national enhancement, the rescue of our authentic national values, and the political, social, and economic development of our people.

The recent holding in Managua of the fifth meeting of the news agencies pool of the nonaligned countries, along with the persistent and unflagging campaign to spread false information about our revolutionary system, make the debate now going on in Nicaragua a current issue. This debate deals with freedom of expression, the journalist's exercise of his profession, the ideological struggle, national sovereignty, the right to self-determination, and the undeniable need to smash forever the old concepts which have for so many years been used to change thousands of journalists all over the world into eunuchs, most of them imbued with the false objectivist and "impartial" philosophy of journalism.

In this regard, the expert, Hector Mujica, has written: "Informed by the implacable exercise of their profession, journalists are accustomed to saying that their function is limited solely to informing. Let others express their opinion, say reporters. These 'others' are editorial writers, the writers of articles featured on the editorial page, and columnists paid to defend special interests." And most of these special interests, we add, never correspond to the interests of the immense majority of our peoples.

The U.N. school has managed to impose on many of our countries the false objectivist philosophy, which many accept and respect without any judgment. The journalist's bondage to the rule of the "five Ws" (what, who, in what way, when, and where), by always ignoring the question "why," has led to the worst and crudest distortions of the facts, distortions which are printed in the daily press.

This school--or the application of its postulates--entails a deliberate distortion, a plan of cultural penetration and domination that has led to the alienation and weakening of journalism and of journalists.

Methods of deception have been raised to the category of a science by those who, in the imperialist nations, manipulate the great underdeveloped world to which we belong. The press is being "magazinized" with topics that are sometimes termed "human interest" stories, but which, in reality, are only superficial. This is how journalism is given a supposed "entertaining" nature whose purpose is to separate men from the heroic days which must still be completed if we want to achieve, or rather, to construct our own destiny.

All of the Nicaraguan press--except the workers, students, party, and revolutionary journals, which have always been in a minority--have traditionally been under the influence of North American journalism. That meant that the press has followed their guidelines and copied proimperialist formulas, which amounts to saying that they have placed themselves in the service of the interests of Washington, thus taking an obvious anti-revolutionist and anti-internationalist position.

We find this to be true when we just review what we might call "the major Nicaraguan press" of recent decades, including the radio and television media. The difference can be seen today by just listening to the radio, watching television, or reading journals which serve the people, and comparing them with those which support the forces of counterrevolution.

The revolutionary journalists have worked to develop a new form of journalism, working at the side of the people, guiding, orienting, clarifying, educating, organizing; by its very nature, this is a break with the old traditions. The second type of journalists are clinging desperately to the old formulas, realizing that the great masses of the people--who have been deformed by these very journalists--are still bearing the burden of what was meant by freedom of the press.

The first category, the revolutionary journalists, are working to create the new society which we all want. The others are persisting in the defense of a system that is now falling into ruin all over the world, which in our country the Nicaraguan people--at the cost of their heroic blood--began to bury a year ago. The revolutionary journalists, working with the mass organizations, with our Vanguard, and with all progressive Nicaraguans, are creating the nation of the future for the new generations still to come. The others want, and are fighting stubbornly, so that these new generations will continue to be victimized by exploitation, ignorance, and dependence, as we were.

We should distinguish, then, between what the bourgeois classes mean by freedom, and what the true freedom of the majority of the people is. And we should also realize that the bourgeois concept of freedom of the press means, in essence, their freedom to tell their truth, which is equivalent to their right to defend the privileges they have always enjoyed at the cost of the exploitation of the people.

The meeting we mentioned earlier also discussed the term, the New International Information Order. Its objectives are explained by our comrade Juan Somavia on this page.

There can be no free journalism without a free nation, proclaimed our UPN [Union of Nicaraguan Journalists] and the unforgettable Union of Radio Journalists, during the crucial days of the anti-Somozist battle. Today, through the heroic action of our people led by the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], we have a free nation. More than ever before, we must create a free journalism. That means a popular, anti-imperialist, internationalist journalism. A journalism always at the side of our people; against the enemies of the people. To achieve this state of affairs, we must increase our knowledge of those issues, which have been, to a certain extent, ignored, those issues to which we referred at the beginning of this article. One of those issues we have just begun to cover here.

COUNTRY SEEN SEARCHING FOR OWN SYSTEM

Amsterdam ELSEVIERS MAGAZINE in Dutch 23 Aug 80 pp 34-37

[Report by Sig. W. Wolf: "Uzis Passed Beyond the Steps of the Presidential Palace"]

[Text] Suriname's President Chin A. Sen has experienced hard times. Intrigues from the left and right attempted to overthrow his government. The coup d'etat of 25 February did not seem to have penetrated enough into society. Therefore the Uzis passed beyond the steps of the presidential palace last week. A triumvirate now has nestled itself firmly at the top.

Somber expressions showed on the faces of members of Suriname's completely new National Military Council (NMR) when on 3 March, a week after the coup d'etat, they had had a first meeting with President Ferrier. The visit lasted barely an hour. It took 4 hours before Sergeant Bouterse, one of the leaders in the coup d'etat of 25 February, read a statement in the Independence Hotel about the presentation of the NMR in the presidential palace, with a lump in his throat. The president and the NMR had agreed that the army "would direct all its actions and activities within the constitution to the interest and well-being of the entire Surinam population." It was abundantly clear: the president ultimately would still have his day. The Uzis had knocked the Arron Government off its seat, but they had been silenced on the steps of the palace. As would appear later, that caused great exacerbation among the military.

After the rapid intervention of the government and army leadership, the new president, Dr Henk Chin A. Sen, stated with relief that the First Surinam Republic had died and that now the second one was being born. The funeral speech had been ready for a few weeks already. The last "monarch" of the First Republic, President Ferrier, had over-estimated himself and the democratic inclination of the army. Convinced of his carefully developed, almost untouchable authority, he had announced his intention of presenting the budget to the parliament that had been pushed aside, in a formal session on 1 September. That intention loomed like a

people called Prime Minister Chin A Sen and Army Commander Daisy Bouterse. A president who acted as if nothing had happened prior to 25 February and who vaulted before a festive hall with disputed members of parliament, was hard to swallow for the military. Prime Minister Chin A Sen obviously was of the opinion that President Ferrier would himself ally against all the agreements with this deed. During the next 2 years parliament would be ignored in order to enable the government and the army to practically reform the political organization. Instead of political parties on a racial basis, there would be parties with an ideological character. In this manner the reformers wanted to get even with the betrayed system which was Suriname's downfall.

The constitutional crisis which had been announced with Ferrier's audacious plans turned out to be an excellent opportunity for Prime Minister Chin A Sen and the army to get rid of radical obstacles in the revolutionary proceedings. In the past months it had been repeatedly obvious that President Ferrier wanted to utilize the personal powers offered to him by the constitution. Among these are the consulting of the Advisory Council in effecting law, treaties and state decisions. This Advisory Council, made up of persons appointed by Arron, the prime minister who was removed from office on 25 February, didn't demonstrate any great hurry in supplying advice on the proposals made by the government. To the contrary; everything indicated that they, together with Ferrier, didn't mind supporting the old Arron stars and their adherents.

During the study of the special court to prosecute persons who had been guilty of serious forms of corruption had already lasted over 2 months without having made any progress. Meanwhile those persons were freed and some of them, such as former Minister Michael Brahim and Arron advisor Ewald Karamat Ali, were able to escape. In a stealthy manner, political- and family-nepotism were brought back again. Ferrier let himself be more and more won over by the old order which is opposed to the ambitious reforms of Chin A Sen. The prime minister apparently watched this with animosity. Chin A Sen had the military intervene primarily because he noticed that in his cabinet some ministers adopted the Ferrier-Arron line, which threatened his reform program.

He was afraid of losing credibility when it became clear that, in the hurry with which his cabinet had been put together, the fact that some of his ministers did not have clean hands had escaped attention. In addition, appointments in key positions in government posts and in semi-government agencies caused suspicion in the population. Thus a formerly dismissed director of Suriname's national airlines, Surinam Airways, was brought back in order to take charge of that airline company.

Trouble arose also within the National Military Council. At the end of May, however, peace had been concluded when the NMR and the army leadership announced unanimously that the country would be governed by the government and no one else. Within the NMR, however, relations between

Leftist and rightist members were very troubled. The leftist members of the council -- Chairman Sital, Abrahams and Joeman -- let themselves be taken in tow by leaders of leftist groups. The conflict within the NMR surfaced when Chairman Sital and Council Member Joeman made a trip on their own accord to Nicaragua to celebrate the first anniversary of the overthrow of the Somoza Government. In Managua both NMR members embraced PLO leader Arafat and Cuban President Castro. The latter even promised arms aid. After their return from Nicaragua, Sital and his followers were kicked out of the NMR. It was disappointing to army leader Daisy Bouterse and Prime Minister Chin A Sen that Sital refused to let himself be promoted out and simply rejected a high post in the army. He refused to serve under his former friend and colleague Bouterse and gave preference to going his own way. This attitude is extremely dangerous for a military person who has acquired a taste for the revolution.

President Chin A Sen, continually plagued by conflicts with President Ferrier, the difficulties within his cabinet and the bickering within the NMR, was going under. He was faced with the choice of either giving up and leaving the fight for power up to the Ferrier-Arron block or the Sital group, or of staying on and blocking the way of the two groups craving power. Chin A Sen opted for staying on, because it was clear that otherwise Sital's leftist group would ultimately be the winner. This would be impossible also for Army Commander Daisy Bouterse to swallow. Thus he hurried to the presidential palace last week and forced Ferrier to resign.

The eliminating of the left and the right in Surinam fits very well into the tough policy which Chin A Sen had planned when he took up the post of prime minister in March. Also clearly recognizable in this policy is the hand of Dr. Andre Haakmat. Chin A Sen brought the latter as his advisor and confidant in Paramaribo last March from Amsterdam, where he was an instructor of education. After last week's coup, he was appointed vice prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, justice, police and the army.

In 1961, together with Haakmat and Mr Eddy Bruma, Chin A Sen founded the Party of the Nationalist Republic, a primarily Creole party with a large following among the youth and intellectuals. In the course of time the political ideas diverged, but nationalism continued to stand as the common goal. Haakmat is an exceptional person. An erudite one seldom meets any longer. Moreover he is not only extremely intelligent, but also someone with great energy. He took his doctorate in economy and law. He also studied psychology, didactic, pedagogy and philosophy. He did all those studies in his free time, just as he had a practice as licensed psycho-therapist in his free time. During the negotiations on the independence of Surinam in 1975 he designed an allocation regulation in which, amongst other, a plea was made for the stability of Dutch aid to Surinam. The Dutch delegation turned a deaf ear to that proposal. During the recent visit of Minister De Koning to Surinam, the stability turned out to be the breaking point in the debate between Surinam and the [Dutch] minister of development aid.

The triumvirate of Chin A Sen, Bouterse and Haakmat will settle the future developments in the country. One need not worry about the support of the population. The latter will accept everything for the moment being, as long as it does not mean restoration of the old system of nepotism and criminality or limitless power for the military.

Surinam and the Surinamers are by no means ready for any political system which would be absolute, totalitarian or even moderately totalitarian. In elections during past years the Surinamers have rejected by absolute majority every government which has its foundations in so-called Marxist-Leninist thinking or variations thereof, despite the devotion and honest conviction of primarily many young intellectuals who tried to market their philosophy, principles and views in the city and in the country. The new triumvirate is facing the almost impossible task of reining in the country administratively and economically because manpower is lacking, the battle against corruption is stagnating, and wage demands and prices are increasing greatly.

The toughest task however will be to reshape the parliamentary-democratic political system into an individual model with an individual trait, useful for individual Surinam needs in constitutional law and politics. The current model, of Western European origin and strongly influenced by Western Europeans, is sustained by monarchial, feudal and colonial philosophies from a distant past. With the sad result that only the repetitive coup d'etat, although without great massacres so far, offers any solace. But it does indeed increase fear and uncertainty in the population and it more and more erodes faith abroad.

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VENEZUELAN OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES OPEC MEETING

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[Excerpt] Rome, 19 Sep (ANSA)--The Venezuelan minister of petroleum, Humberto Calderon Berti, named guarantees for crude supplies matched by guarantees for technical and technological assistance as the key for future comprehensive policy to govern relations between oil producers and consumer nations in a statement delivered last night in Rome.

Speaking to a group of cabinet ministers and figures from Italy's economic and banking circles, gathered for a conference sponsored by the Italo-Venezuelan Chamber of Commerce and the People's Bank of Novara, Calderon Berti cited his country's relations with Italy as an example of the direction producer-consumer dealings should take.

Calderon Berti mentioned the "complementary nature" of the two nations' offerings and said that Venezuela is seeking to develop new forms of agreement with Italy.

"We are laying the groundwork with the Italian Government," the oil minister disclosed, "for negotiations that can be termed revolutionary in the context of international relations because they are based on guarantees for oil supplies for Italy in exchange for technological assistance for Venezuela."

In general, according to the minister, the problem for the future will not be the price of oil but the supply. "The price of petroleum," he said, "does not represent its real value."

"We are not aiming at sharp increases in the price of petroleum," the minister explained, "but we do not want the real value of crude to decline. The relationship between economic growth and consumption is a factor which we feel should be incorporated into the price of crude," he added.

Moving on to the meeting in Vienna of the petroleum, finance and foreign minister from the organization of petroleum exporting countries, which he attended before his arrival in Rome, Calderon Berti affirmed that, "The meeting was a success. Contrary to what the Western press reported, it was not a failure."

The Venezuelan minister went on to explain, "OPEC is not a club of rich nations which sets the price of crude. The Vienna conference continued the search for new mechanisms on which to base pricing policy.

"The goal is to allow the producing countries to avoid seeing their earnings decline and to give the industrialized nations the chance to forecast the trend of crude prices," Calderon Berti said.

Looking to the future, the oil minister disclosed that the OPEC conference slated for Baghdad will formulate "new proposals for a system to determine oil prices based on three factors: indexing the price on the base of the rate of inflation the industrialized countries export to the OPEC members, linking prices to a basket of currencies and not exclusively to the dollar, and a quarterly updating of prices."

Back on the general issue of producer-consumer dealings, the Venezuelan cabinet minister said that the OPEC conference in Vienna managed to lay the groundwork for new relations between the industrialized and producer countries and warned, in this connection, that the consumers must learn to export the technology really needed by the developing countries and not merely those goods and services the rich nations want to market.

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